

# BIG LONDON PARADE WELCOMES FLIERS

### Alcock and Brown Cheered by Thousands in Flag-Decked Streets.

## TROOPS CARRY AIRMEN

### Miss Kennedy, Fiancee of Aviator, Shares in Honors Accorded.

LONDON, June 17.—London welcomed Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. W. G. Brown, who finished their first non-stop transatlantic flight when they dropped over Irish soil Sunday, with a formal procession today. The demonstration was arranged, was the same as that given to Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant-Commander Mackenzie Orville. Although the route of the parade was altered, the crowds the excitement was less marked. When the two smiling aviators stepped from their train at the Euston railway station they were picked up by officers who carried them on their shoulders to waiting motor cars. Miss Margaret Kennedy, Lieut. Brown's fiancée, accompanied the aviators, and came to London with him. The cheering which greeted her appearance was fully as enthusiastic as that accorded the fliers.

From the station the parade moved through Portland and Regent streets, two of London's widest thoroughfares. The route of the parade was lined with lines of march and were waved by women and children. Officers of the Royal Air Force followed the aviators in flag-bed automobiles. A band headed the procession.

For the last few miles before the train bearing Capt. Alcock steamed into the city an escort of airplanes circled above it. The crowd at the station was a brilliant one. Generals and other army officers appeared in uniform, their decorations on their breasts. Many persons of prominence were in the throng which undoubtedly would have been greater had it not been for the opening of the season at the Ascot racetrack, a counter attraction for Londoners.

Upon reaching the Aero Club, Brigadier-General Robert M. Groves, deputy chief of the Air Staff, read messages of congratulations from Major-General J. E. H. Seely, under secretary for air, and Major-General Sir Hugh Trenchard, commander of the Independent Air Force. Alcock and Brown were obliged to appear at a window and make brief speeches because of the long continued cheering of the crowds which had gathered in the street.

The aviators met almost a continuous series of ovations all the way from Dublin to London, including an enthusiastic send-off at the former city. Their train stopped at but few places. At all of these, however, ceremonies of a more or less formal nature took place. Bands played and school children waved the Union Jacks at stations through which the train rushed.

According to word received from Brigadier-Commander J. H. Towers, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger and Commander Holden Richardson, who commanded the United States naval seaplanes NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4 in their transatlantic cruise, were enthusiastic today over the exploit of Alcock and Brown. The time made by the Vickers-Vimy plane surpassed them.

"You have got to hand it to a man when he takes such chances as Alcock and Brown," said Lieutenant-Commander Read. "We did our duty and are delighted to see others follow our air steps."

In reference to the reported remark of Hawker, whose Sopwith plane fell into the ocean during an attempted flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, that "it was easy to cross the Atlantic," Lieutenant-Commander Read declared his belief that Hawker "merely desired to relieve the British Admiralty of criticism for not having patrolled his course."

"A man of Hawker's sportsmanship and courage is incapable of making such a remark as was reported," said Lieutenant-Commander Read. "You may say that Hawker's explanation is perfectly satisfactory to me."

Alcock announced today that he intended to make a trip to the United States shortly. He and Lieut. Brown have received a message from Secretary Daniels reading: "Heartiest congratulations from the American Navy on your splendid achievement."

## U. S. AERO ESCORT FOR R-34 OFF COAST Will Great British Dirigible at Sea Sunday.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—American army and navy aircraft are to be sent to sea to welcome the British dirigible R-34, which is to start from England next Friday, arriving at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., the following Sunday if all goes well with her. Brigadier-General L. A. G. Charlton of the British Air Service, who is stationed here, has notified the authorities in London that the Roosevelt field will be ready to receive the British airship.

The United States fleet is in charge of the work at Hazelhurst. Ten ten-ton concrete blocks, which are to serve as anchors, are being placed in position. The R-34 will remain here only six or eight hours. She will be towed by the head to these concrete blocks, and will be allowed to swing with the wind, as a warship swings with the tide of current when at anchor.

Special wireless communications regarding weather conditions are now being sent out to aid the pilots of the dirigible in planning their voyage. The messages will be extended as soon as the start is made and the information sent in much greater detail. Regular signals will be sent out to assist in guiding the air voyagers from wireless stations at Bar Harbor, Boston, Newport, New York and Cape May. At Roosevelt Field another radio station is to be set up to communicate between the ship and the ground while the landing is being made.

Much concern is felt for the safety of the R-34 at this stage, as the huge gas bag will burst if subjected to many dangers as it nears the earth. The grounds will be guarded by 3,000 soldiers while the dirigible is anchored.

### FLY FROM GULF TO CHICAGO.

Naval Seaplanes Complete Trip From New Orleans.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Two navy seaplanes completed a trip from New Orleans to Chicago today when they landed in Lake Michigan at East Randolph street at 10:30 o'clock. The final leg of the flight was from Peoria, Ill., where unfavorable weather forced an interruption yesterday of their flight from St. Louis.

The planes were piloted by Lieutenant Commander Stanley and Ensign Arthur. A third plane which left St. Louis with them was delayed in Peoria.

## READ AND TOWERS SAIL.

### Fliers Receive Trip End on Home Trip.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The American transport Zeppelin sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the United States with Commander John H. Towers, head of the American naval seaplane expedition, which recently made the record transatlantic flight, on board. With him was Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read, who successfully piloted the NC-4 across on the trip, and Lieutenant-Commanders Little and Richardson, members of the NC-3 crew.

The naval aviators received a great send-off. French hydroplanes and other types of aircraft hovered overhead, performing gymnastic feats and accompanying the transport to the outer roads. Rockets were fired and Verey lights displayed.

The Zeppelin departed from the Zeppelin off the Ushant Lightship. The transport Mobile left here soon after the Zeppelin. The two ships are carrying 100 troops, the Seventh Division and the Service of Supply.

## AIR MAIL TO CUT TIME.

### Saving of Sixteen Hours Planned Between Chicago and New York.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A new schedule for the Chicago-Cleveland air mail service is to be put into effect Saturday. It will save sixteen to eighteen hours in delivery of mail to New York, New York was announced today.

Beginning June 20 a mail plane will leave Chicago at 2:30 P. M. for Cleveland, where it will be placed on the Twentieth Century Limited, which leaves Chicago at 12:40 P. M. Mail leaving Chicago on an 11 P. M. train will be dropped at Cleveland for air transportation from there to New York.

## MAIL PLANE DROPS IN FIELD.

### New York Aviator's Flight Halted by Engine Trouble.

WILLIAMSBURG, Pa., June 17.—A United States mail airplane from New York to Chicago was forced to make a landing in a field near Cammel, Pa., late yesterday afternoon, owing to engine trouble.

In attempting a landing the machine capsized, but the pilot escaped uninjured. The machine was discovered by the aviator secured aid and his mail was transported by motor truck to the State Run post office near by.

## Page Plane to Make Final Test.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., June 17.—Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, commanding the Handley-Page biplane here for a transatlantic flight, announced to-night that before the machine took its final hop off it would make another trial. The test new radiators which have just been installed. Arriving at an unconfirmed report that the trip may consist of a flight to some Canadian city.

## HYLAN ORDER JAMS THE TRAFFIC COURT

### With 519 Motorists Summoned, Magistrate House Expresses Anger.

Mayor Hylan's scheme for suppressing the wild motorist misfired yesterday when the Traffic Court was packed with the greatest crowd it had ever contained and the surrounding streets jammed with vehicles.

From far and near more than two hundred traffic cops had come; and from far and near 519 motorists had assembled to answer summonses, leaving their 619 cars in the street outside, and then Magistrate Frederick B. House said various things about the situation that brought no joy to the cops.

In the first place the Magistrate ordered the small army of cops to give up their seats in the courtroom to the motorists, and there was considerable grumbling, which only subsided when the Magistrate threatened to have the cops arrested.

The Magistrate remarked about the "increased activity of the Police Department" and declared the crowd the biggest that he had ever seen. He held one time since the roundup of Frank Tannenbaum's church raiders several years ago. He said that while the court disposed of 13,000 cases during the entire year of 1918 the number already disposed of in the present year is 13,900.

After the Magistrate had listened to a few of the complaints he said: "I have disposed of thirty cases and I fail to see in one of them any relation between the safety of the pedestrians and other motorists. I am making a note of each case and in not one of them so far as the officer testified that there was any possibility of a collision."

A while later Bicycle Patrolman Abraham La Tourette testified that he had served a summons upon Edwin M. Kratch, 619 West 175th street for driving his automobile "in violation of the regulation of the eight foot regulation."

As this regulation only applies to halved trailers and the car which Kratch drove past was in motion, the complaint aroused the Magistrate's ire. Kratch had already pleaded guilty.

"I permit the defendant to withdraw his plea of guilty and I find him not guilty," said the Magistrate. He then asked the officer, "How many of these cases have you here to-day?"

The policeman said that he had no more, but that a few days ago he had received a similar complaint against five motorists.

"That shows how careful a Magistrate should be in disposing of these cases," remarked the court. "You officer had better study the traffic laws before you come back with any more cases."

To relieve the great pressure Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Magistrates Brough and Mancuso helped Magistrate House out with a great number of the cases.

# RADICALS IN A. F. L. CONVENTION ROUTED

### Endorsement of Soviet Rule in Russia and Mooney Strike Refused.

## DEBATE IS ACRIMONIOUS

### Recognition of "Existing Irish Republic" Urged in Resolution for Versailles.

## Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 17.—After a bitter debate during which physical encounters seemed for a time imminent, the radical element in the convention of the American Federation of Labor here today was routed. A resolution was adopted refusing to endorse the general strike called for July 4 as a protest against the imprisonment of Tom Mooney, convicted in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion in San Francisco.

Furthermore, the convention refused to sanction the recognition of Soviet rule in Russia, "or any other form of government in Russia until the people of that country, by constituent or other form of national assembly, shall have established a truly democratic form of government." The convention also declared to ask that the blockade of Russia ports be lifted, although the withdrawal of American troops was asked.

## Irish Recognition Asked.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging recognition by the United States of the "existing Irish republic" and urging that the Peace Conference in Paris, the three Irish representatives in Paris, compulsory military training was condemned and Federal legislation asked to "break the monopolistic control of food products."

The debate to-day was said by veteran labor leaders to be the most acrimonious since the September 1914 as a bond of affection to unite all the world of labor into universal brotherhood.

The fight against the May day resolution was led by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, who said it was "a day for American labor and not a political event, as in Europe."

Many of the delegates took part in the debate on Bolshevism. John P. Frey of Cincinnati said that organized labor was going to insist on the recall of all American troops from Russia, but that it would not favor shipping food there for fear the Bolsheviks would get it, rather than needy women and children. Mr. Frey said the Soviet question had been brought up in trade union meetings here and that organized labor should declare, through the convention, where it stood in the matter.

"Either we should support the Soviet or we should declare our disapproval of it and all things connected with it," said he. "We should do the latter if we had ever heard of it. It is a government, established and maintained by popular elections."

Although refusing to endorse the sympathy strike for Mooney, the convention pledged itself, through the executive council, to make every effort to obtain a new trial for the labor leaders. The Mooney Defence Committee was censured for "breaking the peace efforts to disrupt the federation and it was charged that it had used funds contributed by Mooney's behalf for this purpose."

It also asserted that money collected to pay the expenses of delegates to the recent Mooney convention in Chicago was directed to pay the salaries of breakers for the Mooney Defence Committee. Delegates who urged radical action in Mooney's behalf were hooted and jeered and there were cries of "Put 'em back!"

The resolution for the Irish republic was a substitute reported by the committee on resolutions for a much milder one, which would merely have extended the sympathy of the convention. But even the substitute did not satisfy the vehement Irish sympathizers who secured a couple of amendments.

## Wilson Asked to Present It.

The main question, as finally adopted, read: "Resolved, that we affirm that it is

the well conceded conviction of the American Federation of Labor that it is the unquestioned right of the Irish people to determine the form of government under which they shall live and that the League of Nations principle itself, regarding self-determination, applies with as much force to Ireland as it does to any other of the new nations."

The resolution is to be presented to Congress, and President Wilson is to be asked to convey it to the Peace Conference.

The committee on resolutions recommended the adoption of that portion of the executive council's report dealing with the national housing problem and urging that some action be taken to prevent houses built by the Government from falling into the hands of speculators, and that working people be given an opportunity to purchase them on easy terms. It was further recommended that the Federation assist post-offices in connection with the arming and navy yards to obtain wage increases.

Another resolution offered by the committee is designed to prevent hoarding by food producers and speculators. The memorial stated that it had become a practice for manufacturers and dealers to accumulate and hoard large quantities of commodities, food, dairy products and wearing apparel, and that such practices had led to "artificial conditions of distribution, pauper, speculation, price fixing, industrial unrest and impure and deteriorated goods and food."

State Legislatures, as well as Congress, are to be asked to pass laws particularly in the case of food, to be printed with the date of sealing.

A resolution was adopted sustaining a protest by the New Hampshire labor organization of national assembly for the people of the United States the privilege of voting directly upon the prohibition proposition. There are many who believe our system of representative government did not truly express the wishes of the people as to the Eighteenth amendment and in order to settle the proposition in a most satisfactory manner I believe that such a referendum vote should be had."

Representative Haskell said he had expressed his views on prohibition when he was running for Congress last fall at a meeting in the James Church. He said he would be glad of an opportunity to talk to the entire membership of the church and explain the reasons for his stand.

## U. S. READY TO GUARD MEXICAN BORDER

Continued from First Page.

As far as this situation is concerned, it is a closed incident, and I so reported to the War Department today. All troops had been reduced from Mexico by 5:25 o'clock last night and there is no plan under consideration for further military operations in the border.

Gen. Cabell also said that every effort was being made to get the news of the expedition to Americans in the interior of Mexico, that they might be able to get on their guard. He did not expect many Americans to be killed even if Villa started an anti-American campaign. Three men from the Villa revoltary army were reported to have fled south from the border with letters from prominent Mexican politicians in El Paso, urging him not to undertake a campaign of reprisal against American lives and property in Mexico.

These agents of Villa said that the bandit had expected an attack from American troops at the crossing of Juarez, asserting that the outlaw had been informed that shots would be fired into El Paso to bring the Americans over the border. They also asserted that Villa and his men left the city an hour and a half before the Americans crossed, stopping at the racetrack to remove his weapons in the possession of the south. From Juarez, they said, he went at once toward Samalayuta, where his train had been parked.

## Swamps Prevent Capture.

Irrigated lowlands in the bend of the Rio Grande, irrigation ditches and swamps probably prevented the American cavalry troops from overtaking and capturing a large number of Villa's rebel officers and men yesterday following the attack on the Villa camp eight miles from Juarez, Tex.

From unofficial reports received at military headquarters to-day it was shown that Col. S. R. H. Tompkins' cavalry forces were able to approach to within a short distance of the Villa camp without being discovered. The prisoners captured and brought back to Fort Bliss were probably outposts for this camp, and this permitted the Americans to advance through the fields without being discovered as the rebels were eating supper.

When the Americans opened fire the rebels made little effort to resist, but ran for their horses and galloped away, the American officer said. It was then that the barrier of the irrigated fields

# ALDERMEN DEMAND AN IRISH REPUBLIC

### Socialists of Board Unexpectedly Support Farley's Resolution.

When the Irishmen in the Board of Aldermen introduced yesterday a resolution putting that body on record as sympathizing with the efforts of Ireland to achieve independence they were much embarrassed to have the Socialists jump in with their cordial support. There was no opposition to its passage.

The resolution read: "Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, voicing the opinion of the majority of its citizens, believe that the principle of self-determination so often and so forcibly proclaimed in the noble declarations of President Wilson as to the objects of the United States in the war just ended should be applied to Ireland and that the time has come to recognize the republic proclaimed by the elected representatives."

"Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen urge the adoption by the Congress of the United States of a resolution providing for such recognition of the Republic of Ireland."

And, he it further resolved that the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of the city of New York, extends its sympathy and good wishes in the determination of the Irish people to achieve their national independence."

Copies are to be sent to the United States Senators from this State and the Representatives in Congress from this city.

As soon as the resolution had been introduced by Alderman Farley Aldermen urged the adoption of the resolution to his feet to second it. He expressed the hope that the same good wishes would be extended to the Soviet Republic of Russia.

"Irishmen all over the world are able to take care of themselves and want no help from Bolshevik bomb throwers and no recommendation from such a Govern-

# ALDERMEN DEMAND AN IRISH REPUBLIC

### Socialists of Board Unexpectedly Support Farley's Resolution.

When the Irishmen in the Board of Aldermen introduced yesterday a resolution putting that body on record as sympathizing with the efforts of Ireland to achieve independence they were much embarrassed to have the Socialists jump in with their cordial support. There was no opposition to its passage.

The resolution read: "Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, voicing the opinion of the majority of its citizens, believe that the principle of self-determination so often and so forcibly proclaimed in the noble declarations of President Wilson as to the objects of the United States in the war just ended should be applied to Ireland and that the time has come to recognize the republic proclaimed by the elected representatives."

"Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen urge the adoption by the Congress of the United States of a resolution providing for such recognition of the Republic of Ireland."

And, he it further resolved that the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of the city of New York, extends its sympathy and good wishes in the determination of the Irish people to achieve their national independence."

Copies are to be sent to the United States Senators from this State and the Representatives in Congress from this city.

As soon as the resolution had been introduced by Alderman Farley Aldermen urged the adoption of the resolution to his feet to second it. He expressed the hope that the same good wishes would be extended to the Soviet Republic of Russia.

"Irishmen all over the world are able to take care of themselves and want no help from Bolshevik bomb throwers and no recommendation from such a Govern-

ment that of Russia," retorted Alderman Kennelly.

Alderman Quinn acknowledged that Irishmen sometimes threw hot air, but he declared that no good Irishman ever threw a bomb and no good Irishman was ever an internationalist.

Alderman Beckermann, Socialist, said he was willing to admit that Irishmen did not throw bombs.

"But," he added, "there is a man named Mooney who never threw a bomb, yet he is locked up on a charge of bomb throwing. We should go on record against his imprisonment."

This aroused the ire of the Irishmen. "Mooney?" exclaimed Alderman Kennelly. "He's not an Irishman. He's a Jew."

Alderman Lee said the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland and the spirit of internationalism in Russia had developed together.

"I have been glad to observe what has been going on in long oppressed Ireland," he said. "The first to recognize the Irish Parliament, when it met in the shadow of martial law, was the Soviet Government of Russia. They extended to Ireland the hand of fellowship."

A motion by Alderman Lee that the Committee on General Welfare be instructed to investigate the raid on the offices of the Soviet mission in this country last Thursday was laid on the table on motion of Alderman Ferguson.

Alderman Lee said he believed Senator Clayton R. Lusk, chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Attorney-General Newton when they said they had nothing to do with it. He had been informed, he said, that the raid had been conducted by a citizen with no official standing and under a search warrant issued by a Magistrate whose only claim to fame was in fining and imprisoning girl pickets in the strike of the garment workers.

## PRETTIEST GIRL CAN BAKE.

### Luell Seminary Beauty Wins Gold Loaf Prize.

NEWTON, Mass., June 17.—The prettiest girl in Luell Seminary was proclaimed its best breadmaker at the commencement day exercises to-day. Acknowledged as the school beauty when she was crowned Queen of the May recently, Miss Ethel E. A. Ramage of St. Johnsbury, Vt., gained honor for her skill in cookery when she baked the best bread and was awarded the gold loaf.

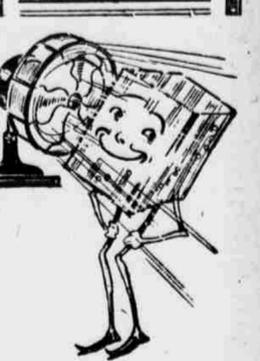
ATTENTION! Attention! Attention! Quality—Service.

# Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A. M. and Closes 5:30 P. M.



# COOL!

Ah, ice icy cool, that's how you want to be these days of scorching, steaming, sizzling sunshine.

And "There's no place like home," if "home" means "cool" to you. When you'd rather be a cake of ice than anything else, you appreciate such humble things as electric fans, bath sprays, thermos bottles, lemonade—and such.

We presume to provide a recipe for the would-be frigid. First we think of the conventional. Everything nowadays seems to be done

## By Electricity.

The same electricity that makes one warm in winter cools in summer.

Breezes, savoring of the briny, wait through your hair as you sit in the privacy of your own little home-in-the-city.

We have a small Fan, suitable for use on a table, \$7.49

The 8-inch oscillating fan is made with brass blades and a safety guard, \$11.89

## Complete the Illusion

and jump into the surf. Let the breakers dash over your head and thrill and chill you—all in your own little bath tub.

Bath sprays—red or gray rubber with nickel and rubber nozzle attachment. \$1.39

## So Much for One's Exterior.

You naturally wish some consideration shown your interior.

Lemonade, iced tea, ice cream—they all help, don't they?

Peerless Ice Cream Freezers require only two or three minutes turning and the ice cream is ready to be served.

3 qt. size, \$4.12  
4 qt. size, \$4.96

Lemonade and Ice Tea Sets, consisting of pitcher and six glasses, are priced from \$3.89 to an elaborately engraved set at \$39.50

## Oh, Stilly Night

that comes at the end of an imperfect day; you're a very silly night when a man lies there waiting for the sleep that is delayed by heat.

Linen sheets and pillow cases are cooling. Sheets may be had for \$4.96 to \$10.39. Pillow Cases, at \$1.57 to \$2.98

157th St. Basement.

# Palm Beach Suits

(Coat and Trousers)

## \$13.75

IT is easy to understand why these are the popular suits for Summer wear. For they conform to the letter-and-the-spirit of the needs for Summer.

Summer weight, Summer fabrics, Summer shades mean Summer suits in more than name.

They fill the bill for appearance, for wear (they launder well), and in the case of ours, for economy. So-called "exclusive" shops would charge exclusive prices for them. All sizes.

These suits in plain tan shades.

## \$12.49

HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK



# Sport Hats

## Individual in Style

The expression "sport hats" admits a broader interpretation than ever before. Now it comprises millinery suitable for every informal occasion of Summertime. It includes every type of hat, from the small turban for motoring to the large, softly drooping hat for the sport of being smart.

The most important thing is, that as complete and commendable as this collection of sport hats may be, reasonable prices are its paramount feature.

- Softly drooping Leghorn Hats
- Many varieties of Taffeta Hats
- Hatters' Plush Sailors
- Velour and felt Hats in light and vivid shades
- Peanut Straw Hats of fine quality
- Shirred Ribbon Hats, large and small
- Panama Hats in many shapes
- Basket weave effects entirely new
- Crisp, cool Organdie Hats
- Hats with velvet crowns

Prices Range from \$4.49 to \$32.50

Second Floor, 34th Street.



# R. H. Macy & Co.

HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

Store Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.